

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION AT DAYTON**

LARRY E. EALY,

Plaintiff, : Case No. 3:09-cv-010

-vs- : Chief Judge Susan J. Dlott
JUDGE JAMES RUPPERT, et al., : Magistrate Judge Michael R. Merz

Defendants.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This case is before the Court on Plaintiff's Notice of Appeal and Motion to Proceed on Appeal *in forma pauperis* (Doc. Nos. 17, 18).

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals requires that all district courts in the Circuit determine, in all cases where the appellant seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*, whether the appeal is frivolous. *Floyd v. United States Postal Service*, 105 F.3d 274 (6th Cir. 1997).

28 U.S.C. §1915(a)(3) provides that “[a]n appeal may not be taken *in forma pauperis* if the trial court certifies in writing that it is not taken in good faith.”

Plaintiff was granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in this Court, but that determination is not conclusive, since the appeal involves a separate proceeding. *Slack v. McDaniel*, 120 S. Ct. 1595 (2000); *Spruill v. Temple Baptist Church*, 141 F.2d 137, 138 (D.C. Cir.1944). If the party was permitted to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the district court, the party may proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* without further authorization unless the district court certifies in writing that an appeal would not be taken in good faith, or the party is not otherwise entitled to proceed as a pauper. See Fed. R.App. P. 24(a)(3). If the district court denies the individual leave to proceed *in forma*

pauperis on appeal, the party may file, within thirty days after service of the district court's decision as prescribed for by Fed. R.App. P. 24(a)(4), a motion with the Court of Appeals for leave to proceed as a pauper on appeal. The party's motion must include a copy of the affidavit filed in the district court and the district court's statement as to its reasons for denying pauper status on appeal. See Fed. R.App. P. 24(a)(5). *Callihan v. Schneider*, 178 F.3d 800, 803 (6th Cir. 1999), holding *Floyd v. United States Postal Service*, 105 F.3d 274 (6th Cir. 1997), superseded in part by 1998 amendments to Fed. R.App. P. 24.

The test under §1915(a) for whether an appeal is taken in good faith is whether the litigant seeks appellate review of any issue not frivolous. *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438 (1962). Thus an appellant's good faith subjective motivation for appealing is not relevant, but rather whether, objectively speaking, there is any non-frivolous issue to be litigated on appeal.

There is no judgment in this case as yet. It is presently pending on a Report and Recommendations recommending dismissal with prejudice for failure to make service of process within the time allowed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m). Prior to the transfer of this case to Chief Judge Dlott, Judge Rose had adopted a Report and Recommendations to dismiss Judge Ruppert and Prosecutor King, but that order is not final because not all claims and defendants have been dealt with as yet. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 54. The Court of Appeals does not have jurisdiction over interlocutory matters, nor can it hear an appeal from a Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendations which has not yet been adopted.

In addition, the Notice of Appeal omits several critical items. A notice of appeal must contain the information required by Appellate Rule 3(c), to wit, the party appealing, the judgment appealed from, and the court to which appeal is taken, or it fails to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Appeals. *United States v. Webb*, 157 F.3d 451 (6th Cir. 1998), citing *Torres v. Oakland Scavenger Co.*, 487 U.S. 312, 318, 108 S. Ct. 2405, 101 L. Ed. 2d 285 (1988); *Smith v. Barry*, 502 U.S. 244

(1992).

Because the Notice of Appeal does not confer jurisdiction on the Court of Appeals, the appeal is frivolous and the Motion to Proceed on Appeal *in forma pauperis* should therefore be denied and the Court should certify that the appeal is frivolous.

May 27, 2009.

s/ **Michael R. Merz**
United States Magistrate Judge

NOTICE REGARDING OBJECTIONS

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), any party may serve and file specific, written objections to the proposed findings and recommendations within ten days after being served with this Report and Recommendations. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(e), this period is automatically extended to thirteen days (excluding intervening Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) because this Report is being served by one of the methods of service listed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(B), (C), or (D) and may be extended further by the Court on timely motion for an extension. Such objections shall specify the portions of the Report objected to and shall be accompanied by a memorandum of law in support of the objections. If the Report and Recommendations are based in whole or in part upon matters occurring of record at an oral hearing, the objecting party shall promptly arrange for the transcription of the record, or such portions of it as all parties may agree upon or the Magistrate Judge deems sufficient, unless the assigned District Judge otherwise directs. A party may respond to another party's objections within ten days after being served with a copy thereof. Failure to make objections in accordance with this procedure may forfeit rights on appeal. *See United States v. Walters*, 638 F. 2d 947 (6th Cir., 1981); *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 106 S. Ct. 466, 88 L. Ed. 2d 435 (1985).